HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER presented resolutions of the Legisla. ture of Kentucky asking that the bounty land act of September 28, 1850, may be so modified as to extend its provisions to adult children in case there be no widow or minor children; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Also, resolutions of the same in favor of a grant of lands to the State of Kentucky for educational purposes; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands

and ordered to be printed. Mr. WALLEY, by consent, presented the memorial of the Governor of Massachusetts and 370 others, members of the Legislature of that State and merchants and others of her citizens, praying Congress, in view of the great scarcity of seamen at the present time, and of the fact that our navy must be manned from our commercial marine, to patronise educating seamen by establishing floating schools in the principal harbors of the United States: which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. W. also asked leave to present a memorial from the Mayor of Boston and 203 others, praying that the officers of the army may be confined to their military duties and that civil works may be placed under the control of civilians.
Mr. PHELPS objected.

Mr. DUNBAR, by consent, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back, without amendment, Senate bill to change the name of the barque Abeone to Mount Vernon; which was read the third time and passed.

#### TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Oregon, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill of the House to establish the office of surveyor general of New Mexico, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other pur-

After a debate of considerable length the bill, it having been first amended in several particulars, was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it pass.

The committee then proceeded to consider the bill of the House to amend the act approved September 27, 1852, to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, &c., and also the act amendatory thereof, approved February 19, 1853.

A long discussion ensued, when, without disposing of the bill, the committee rose.

And the House adjourned.

### THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854.

#### IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, and between the Secretaries of State and Treasury, relative to the expediency of further measures for securing the safety, health, and comfort of immigrants to the United States by sea.

The President says: "That, as it is probable that further legislation may be necessary for the purpose of securing these desirable objects, I recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress."

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Commerce

submitted an adverse report on the memorial of Samuel

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted an adverse report on the memorial of Wm.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to provide for carrying the mail of the United States according to time; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

### SURVEY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. BADGER. On the day before yesterday I submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to cause an examination and survey to be made of the coal fields in the neighborhood of Deep river, North Carolina, with a view to the establishment of a national foundry and armory. I desire now to present some pa-pers in relation to the subject-matter of the resolution, and to ask their reference to the same committee.

In connexion with the subject, I desire to state that within a few years past various explorations have been had of that region, which have led to a strong conviction that there are inexhaustible supplies of the best coal of several varieties, and of iron, and the probability that there is a large supply of copper ore also immediately adjacent.

I thought it proper to bring this subject to the atten tion of the Senate, and ask its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs, with a view that they should consider the propriety of taking the necessary steps by legislation for an examination and survey. I think there is abundant reason for thinking that no more eligible site is to be found in the United States for a public foundry than that I would add in connexion with this, that the Senate

has passed a bill at this session, which has been sent to the other House, making an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Cape Fear river, so as to have free communication with the ocean; and that that hill will receive the sanction of the House of Representatives, I do not permit myself to doubt, so soon as in the course of their proceedings they can reach it. The necessity for the measure is so pressing, its propriety so plain, and the duty upon the Government is so obviously imperative. that whenever it comes up it must meet with their appro-

Therefore, I consider that there is an ocean communi cation near at hand. There is, indeed, one now; but I mean a better and more permanent one. It will be the means of establishing communication between these coal fields and the ocean and the markets of the world. sides which a short line of railroad will soon, probably, connect them with the Atlantic ocean at the harbor of Beaufort, which, in my opinion, is the best and most valuable harbor for the purpose of navigation and as a harbor of refuge in the Southern country. With these remarks I beg to submit printed copies of two reports, one made by an eminent professor, Professor Jackson, and the other by the State geologist, Professor Emmons, and ask that they be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. They were so referred.

## ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD. On motion by Mr. SHIELDS, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill from the House of Representatives granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Moun-

tain Railroad through the arsenal, magazine, and Jefferson barracks tracts; and the bill, after having been amend ed, was read the third time and passed. The Senate then took up the Indigent Insane bill, and the pending motion of Mr. Hunter, to print 10,000 ad-

ditional copies of the message vetoing the same, was Mr. GWIN moved to postpone the further consideration

of the subject until Monday week, with the view in the mean time to have the Pacific Railroad bill disposed of. A protracted discussion ensued, embracing the past and future policy of disposing of the public domain, which was participated in by Messrs. SHIELDS, PRATT HUNTER, CHASE, BAYARD, BRODHEAD, WALKER SEWARD, BADGER, DAWSON, BELL, CLAYTON, DODGE, of Iowa, PETTIT, WELLER, MALLORY, and

others, when the question was taken on the motion o Mr. Gwrs to pestpone the subject until Monday next, and decided in the affirmative, as follows: VEAS - Messrs, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamir Bright, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Hunter Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Seward, Slidell, Toombs, Toucey, Wade, and Williams—29. NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Brodhead, Chase, Cinyton, Cooper, Dawson, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones of Tennessee, Prait, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Ken-

tucky, Walker, and Weller-20. Mr. GWIN then moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, and asked the yeas and nays on the question; and it

was decided in the negative, as follows : YEAS-Messys. Bell, Bright, Chase, Clay, Dawson, Dixor Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt. Rusk, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Sumner

alker, and Weller—20. NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Cooper, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Johnson, Mallory, Norris, Pettit, Sebastian, Thomp-son of Kentucky, Toombs, Toucey, Wade, and Williams—23.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. WALKER concluded his remarks in favor of his amendment; when the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Territories,

reported a joint resolution authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjust the expenses of a board of commissioners appointed by the Territorial Assembly of Utah to prepare a code of laws; which was read twice and committed. On motion of Mr. LANE, of Oregon, the House went

into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,

surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, &c., and also the act amendatory thereof, approved February 19,

The bill, after having been amended, was laid aside t be reported to the House, with a recommendation that it

The committee then took up the bill to establish the office of surveyor-general of Utah, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes.

Mr. BERNHISEL, delegate from Utah, moved to strike out of the bill the following:

"And provided further, That the benefits of this act shall not extend to any person who shall now, or at any time hereafter, be the husband of more than one wife." Mr. HAVEN hoped the committee would adopt the ndment of the delegate from Utah, for the reason that he did not desire Congress, by any legislation, to recognise any such institution as the one which prevailed in that Territory.

Mr. LETCHER thought that the proviso had better b retained. The only objection was that the committee had not applied the same kind of restriction to the gentry in the Territory of Utah who were to get three thousand dollars a year in the way of salaries. He could not understand why the first section of the bill authorized a salary of three thousand dollars to be paid to men who had a half-dozen wives without any restriction, and why the section under consideration should have a restriction confined to settlers alone. His only object in rising was to ascertain the reason of this discrimination—why settlers were to be punished for having more wives than one, and why the officers of the Territory were not only to have the benefit of money, but of women to boot. [Laugh-

Mr. DAVIS, of Rhode Island, objected to the motion because the committee had refused to strike out the clause which limited the benefit of the bill to whites. He saw no morality in making such a discrimination as this. He would as soon that Utah should come into the Union with this institution as that a slave State should be admitted. He did not see any worse evils in the one than in the other: nor, in his opinion, was there so great a

concentration of evils in the first as in the latter case. Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said that nothing surprised him more than to hear gentlemen who had perhaps never been in a slave State in their lives speak ex cathedra on the character of their institutions. The gentleman from Rhode Island had spoken as though a common indiscri-minate intercourse existed between a portion of the community of the Southern States. He (Mr. S.) had no doubt that the tie of marriage was, in many respects and to a great extent, as sacredly observed among the negroes of the South as it was among the people from which the gentlemen came; and he did not hesitate to say that the crime of incontinence was as rare there as that which prevailed in the great State of Rhode Island. If, however the gentleman was prepared to justify this institution of the Mormons upon so poor a pretext as that, let him go home and justify himself before his constituents. He

hoped the proviso would not be stricken out. Mr. COBB defended the action of the Committee of Public Lands in inserting this clause in the bill, and inquired of the Delegate from Utah whether, if the clause should be retained in the bill, it would inflict any extraordinary hardship on any of the citizens of his Territory If the gentleman should reply in the affirmative, he might perhaps be induced to change his views in relation to this question, but until he was satisfied on this point he should insist on the proviso being retained in the bill, for

he believed it to be a wholesome one Mr. BERNHISEL replied that, should the clause be retained in the bill, it would operate injuriously to a considerable number of the inhabitants of Utah. He suggested that the more wives a man has the more lands he

needs to support them. [Laughter.]
Mr. GIDDINGS said that if there was any one feature of legislation which should be adopted by statesmen, it was that of dealing out the same measure of justice to all who were to be affected by their acts. From the commencement of the discussion on the Nebraska question up to the present day not a Southern man had spoken who had not sneered at, condemned, and repudiated all attempts by Congress to interfere with the domestic institutions of any Territory. How long were they to sit here and hear gentlemen assume one position to day and another and a different one to-morrow? When would gentlemen learn that the people of this great and mighty nation expected something like propriety and consistency of conduct among their statesmen? He did not under stand this moving from right to left, and from left to right, at the command of some drill sergeant.

He was in favor of the clause, taken as an independen proposition, but would never consent that a slave Terrishould form its institutions in the way it pleased while the people of Utah were to be excluded from the same privileges. When a Mormon married he did so openly, and polygamy was considered lawful. He re-cognised the woman he married as his lawful wife and his children as legitimate. He did not sell his wife or children.

The gentleman from Virginia had said that negroes entered into the marriage relation in the South: but the man who made this declaration would sell the wife of a slavehusband to-morrow, or do worse. There were no laws in the South to protect slave families from the outrages of a brutal master.

Mr. PHILLIPS did not rise to reply to the gentleman from Ohio, for he could not; nor could any man who knew what was due to himself or to the respectability of the House trust himself to reply to such language as had fallen from that member. He would leave him to his own conscience and to the reprobation of his constituents, d if neither of them would serve as monitors to him he should not undertake either to correct or counsel him. He rose for the purpose of expressing his entire concur rence with the motion to strike out the proviso, which had no parallel in the legislation of the country. It was another step forward in the progress of centralization on the part of the Government, of which this Congress had given some strong evidences. They were not only undertaking to regulate the industry and education of the coun try, and to become general almoners of all its charities. but to regulate its morality. Congress had nothing what ever to do with this institution of the Mormons. They were now disposing of the public lands, and it was neither necessary nor proper for the Government to make these in quiries in regard to polygamy among the people of Utah.

He hoped the motion to strike out would prevail. Mr. CAMPBELL was not very particular whether the proviso should be retained or no . He believed in the doctrine that Congress had the right to intervene in the regulation of every thing which pertained to the welfare and morals of the people who might settle in these Territories. He believed that every State in the Union had made it a high moral offence for a man to have more than one wife. It was made by law a penal offence, and was regarded by public sentiment as a moral offence. He believed Congress had the right to interpose a provision

of this kind. Like his colleague, (Mr. Gippings,) he desired to see something like consistency here; and he (Mr. C.) was one of those who had, during his whole political career, opposed the doctrine of centralization. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PHILLIPS) professed to be in favor of Stare rights and of having public sentiment reflected in the halls of legislation. Yet he apprehended no member more readily yielded acquiescence to suggestions which came from the other end of the avenue than the honorable gentleman from Alabama. Who was more urgently in favor of the Nebraska bill, an edict from the White House, than that gentleman? He (Mr. C.) was in favor of State rights and popular rights, and was for resisting all attempts that might be made in the halls of legislation to overwhelm the public sentiment of the people of the country. So much was he in favor of State rights and popular sovereignty that, if he could do so, before the sun of to-day should set he would vote all the public domain that might be necessary to construct between the Capitol and the other end of the avenue a gulph so wide and deep that it would be impassable, and would fill it with burning lava from the hottest crater of Vesuvius, so that no member, either from Alabama, Ohio, or any other sovereign State, could ever ascertain the will of the

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia was opposed to the view of the gentleman from Ohio in toto. He contended that Congress had no power to touch the question of religio or morals, and declared that he would do justice to Utah, without making any discrimination, either north or south of any line. He would stand for the right, and upon principle and consistency. He was for granting lands to the people of Utah as he would to other Territories. He

would make no discrimination against them.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, was in favor of retaining the proviso. He agreed with the gentleman from Vir ginia (Mr. SMITH) that the marriage tie was extensively egarded as sacred among the slaves of the South; but this was due to the kindness of the master and not to the law. If he could believe that legal marriage was sacredly regarded among the slaves of the South he would waive all his objections to slavery. He was willing to stipulate in advance that if the gentleman from Virginia would prove to him that there were legally married slaves, un-

der laws, to give up his opposition to American slavery.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, (interrupting.) said that he was speaking in this city some few years ago to a gentle man who resided in Maryland of buying some negroes of him, and the gentleman stated that his negroes had been married by a Catholic priest, which religion he professed, and he would not sell them unless the priest could ac company them. He (Mr. J.) supposed that the gentle-man would consider those slaves legally married. He (Mr. J.) had himself seen them legally married.

Mr. SMITH (resuming) said that there was a case re-ported in the books of Maryland where a slave was tried for bigamy and acquitted, on the ground that a slave could (Mr. Pherry, of Missouri, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill of the House to amend the no legal right to marry once.

He agreed with the gentlemen from Georgia (Mr. STE-PHENS) and Alabama (Mr. PHILLIPS) that Congress had no right to concern themselves with the morals of the people. He denied that it was legitimate for civil governments to promote morals, or to aid or protect the morals of the people even, holding that the sole legitimate office of Go-

eopie even, notating ernment was to protect persons and property.

But the question arose as to whether this feature of formonism did not invade natural rights. He held the mormonism and not invade natural rights. He held the right of a man to one wife and of a woman to one hus-band. In the language of Holy Writ, God made "male and female," not male and females, or males and female. Those who did not subscribe to that Writ as authority he would refer to the censuses, which showed the sexes the world over to be equally divided, one man for one woman and one woman for one man. He contended that as they were charged with the province of maintaining the natu ral rights of their subjects they were bound to suppress polygamy, and claimed for the Government the same rights over its subjects in the Territories as a State Govrnment had over its subjects.

ernment had over its subjects.

Mr. DISNEY explained why the clause had been inserted in the bill, and in the course of his remarks stated that there was no statute of the Territory of Utah expressly allowing polygamy as such; but that the statutes of Utah recognised its existence by declaring that vives and children shall be heirs at law, &c.

Mr. SIMMONS opposed the motion to strike out the proviso, and said that it would look very singular indeed for the House of Representatives to go before the world as having passed a law to encourage an institution which was at war with true republican institutions, and which had not a basis, unless all our old Congresses were mis-

taken. Mr. MILLSON was in favor of striking out the proviso being unwilling that the statutes of this Confederacy should contain the admission that any where within the reach of our laws any institution existed whereby a man was allowed to be at one time the husband of more than one wife. The proviso was a confession of the weakness and powerlessness of Congress.

Mr. PARKER was in favor of retaining the clause for the purpose of discountenancing polygamy.

Mr. BENSON said: I wish to call the attention of the emmittee to the law organizing the Territory of Utah. If I understand the subject before the committee, we are acting upon a bill relating entirely to the Territory of Utah. We are not talking about a Territory where the laws are different from what they are in Utah. We have have talk here restored to the talk are talk to talk the talk are talk to talk the talk talk talk. been told here repeatedly to-day—we have been told by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. DISNEY,) who says that he has examined the laws of Utah -- that those laws do recognise the right to have more than one wife. Now, I was the committee to look, for a single moment, at the act organizing the Territory of Utah, and see how the law stands on this subject. Gentlemen who will look at the

legislative power is exercised. I will read it: "That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to the rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be haposed upon the pro-perty of the United States; nor shall the lands or other prorty of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other

sixth section of the act will find how and where the

And now comes the clause to which I ask particular atention: "All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United

States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect." Now, I ask the lawyers of this House whether, when a law has gone through the regular course of enactment in fraction of the constitution by an interference the Territory of Utah, it is not the law of the land in Utah. until it is disapproved by Congress?

Several MENBERS. Certainly.
Mr. BENSON. Then, if such is the fact, I ask if it is ot legal in the Territory of Utah for a man to have more than one wife? I ask if you are going to shut your eyes to the fact that there are such laws existing in the Territory of Utah, and strike out this proviso because you are not willing to acknowledge, by implication, that there are it, for it has been proclaimed upon this floor again and again that there are such laws in Utah. And with your eyes wide open to this fact, are you going to strike out this proviso, and say to the people of Utah, of every other Territory, and to the world, especially with this new doc-trine of squatter sovereignty which seems to be prevailing in some quarters—though, I desire to be thankful, not in others—that you regard such laws and such a practice in this Republic of no sort of consequence? I hold it to be the duty of Congress to put their hands upon crime this kind wherever they can find it, and one way in which they can do this is by withholding its donations.

The Congress of the United States are about to confer donation upon these people; and can they not withhold this donation if sound morality requires it? They should administer this Government according to those principles which shall promote the morals of the country. Now, I ask where there are thirty one States of this Union that punish this multiplicity of wives as a crime, will you reat those who practice this in Utah so tenderly and donate to them your public lands? Let them first conform to the laws upon this subject, so important to the com-mon welfare, which prevail in every State in the Union, and then it will be time to confer upon them the gift of

your public domain. We have not been officially informed of it, but it is universally conceded that polygamy exists among the citizens of Utah. Now, then, I ask again, are we to shut our the idea that Congress ought to discourage polygamy bein violation, not of the law of Utah, but of the law of every State of the Union, and, I may add, of the law of God? I would make no such donation as that; nor am I willing to close my eyes to the fact which exists while I know that it does exist; and I therefore am opposed to the triking out of this proposition.

Mr. WALSH thought that the most effectual method of preventing polygamy was for every young man, at the earliest opportunity, when he found he could support a wife, to procure one. There were several gentlemen here who reminded him of a hurdy-gurdy, set to a single tune. No solitary question could be brought up in this House but what these gentlemen were heard repeating their clause, and urged the committee to do nothing to prejudice a people already goaded to madness by the wrongs and oppression they ha ad suffered.

The House then again went into committee. The debate was then continued, under the five minutes ule, at great length, during which-

On motion of Mr. READY, the following was substituted in place of the proviso proposed to be stricken out:

"And that any person who shall at any time have more than one living wife shall forfeit all rights to any lands ac-

In the course of the debate Mr. BERNHISEL stated that there was no legal enactment of the Territory of Utah which authorized polygamy; it was the ecclesiastical law which authorized it.

Without disposing of this subject, and pending several amendments to the immediate clause under consideration, the committee rose. And the House adjourned.

# FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1854.

IN SENATE:

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a ommunication from the Secretary of the Navy, made i ompliance with a resolution of the 6th instant, calling for the report and charts of Lieut. S. P. Lee, commanding the U. S. surveying brig Dolphin; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A motion to print 2,000 copies was referred to the

PRIVATE BILLS. An effort was made by Mr. HUNTER to take up the Indian appropriation bill; but the Chair overruled the d the bills on the calendar were taken up un-

Committee on Printing.

der the rule. A number of bills were objected to and laid over The following Senate bills were taken up and read a hird time and passed:

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John . Mackall, deceased.

A bill for the relief of John Bronson. A bill for the relief of Capt. Langdon C. Easton, assis-

int quartermaster United States army. A bill for the relief of John S. Wilse A bill for the relief of Isaac Cook and others A bill for the relief of John Metcalf. A hill for the relief of Sylvester Pettibone

A bill for the relief of James Edwards and others.

Anderson, deceased, late Consul of the United States

bill for the relief of Wm. Harris, of Georgia. A bill for the relief of the personal representatives of m. A. Slacum, deceased. A bill for the relief of Rulif Van Brunt. A bill for the relief of Horace Southmayd & Son A bill for the relief of the representatives of Thomas

A bill for the relief of Samuel Bray. A hill for the relief of Seneca G. Simmons A bill for the relief of Thos. D. Jennings. A bill for the relief of Juan M. and Jose L. Luco A bill for the relief of Eliza M. Evans.

A bill for the relief of Sarah Crandall The following House bills were passed: An act for the relief of Fayette Manzy and Robert G.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Anthony C. Willis, deceased. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Capt. Wm. Davis, late commander of the United States ransport schooner Eufalia.

and on, the reports were concurred in:
An act for the relief of John Hamilton An act for the relief of Parmelia Slavin, late the wife The Senate took up the bill for the relief of Wm. Darby

and, pending the discussion, adjourned to Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WALLEY, by consent, presented resolutions of the egislature of Massachusetts, asking Congress to establish floating schools in the various harbors of the country for the education of seamen for the navy; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce

Mr. BENSON, by consent, presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maine in favor of cheap ocean postage; in relation to certain proposed modifications of the navi-gation laws of the United States, allowances of bounties to fishing vessels, and reciprocal trade with the North American Colonies; in relation to the revenue laws of the United States; and in favor of the abolition of spirit rations in the navy; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. CROCKER asked consent to offer the following re

olution:

Resolved, That on Tuesday next c mmittees shall be called and have leave to report bills of a private character only, which, on being read a first and second time, shall be referred to a Committee of the Whole House without debate. Objection was made. Mr. LILLY moved that when the House adjourn to-day

adjourn to meet on Monday next; which motion was lisagreed to: Yeas 57, nays 76.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. LETCHER, the House went into mmittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, in the chair,) and resumed the conideration of the bill of the House to establish the office of surveyor general of Utah, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes.

Yesterday, on motion of Mr. READY, the following was

substituted for the proviso of the bill which declares "that the benefits of this act shall not extend to any person who shall now, or at any time hereafter, be the husoand of more than one wife :

"And that any person who shall at any time have more than one living wife shall forfeit all rights to any lands equired under this act." The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Letchez, providing that the benefits of this act shall not

extend to any person.

Mr. DISNEY contended that the evil of polygamy could

not be reached by denying the benefit of a grant of land "to any person who shall now, or at any time hereafter, be the husband of more than one wife." The only ques-The only ques tion was whether it was politic for Congress to offer these inducements to encourage emigration of Mormons to this particular Territory? Mr. PERKINS, of New York, thought it very strange that the United States officers in Utah, receiving large salaries, should be allowed to have some thirty or forty

wives, while the poor fellows who went there to settle the oil were not to be allowed more than one wife. Mr. BOYCE was in favor of striking out the proviso. No man was more opposed to polygamy than himself, but he denied the right of the Government to interfere in the religious relations of the people of this Territory. The right of governing the Territories was not an unlimited one. Government could not interfere in their domestic. social, or religious relations. He was opposed to any in-

these relations, and therefore hoped the proviso would be stricken out. Mr. CAMPBELL assumed the position that if the Government had the power to grant lands at all, it had the right to affix such conditions to the donation as it might em wholesome. Suppose, in the wildness of religious fanaticism in Utah, the people should imagine they had received a revelation from the prophet Joe Smith which required them to enact an ecclesiastical law providing any such laws in existence? Sir, we know the fact; the that the eldest-born of every woman, when one month world knows it; the Congress of the United States knows old, should be sacrificed and slaughtered; and suppose they should come here and ask Congress to end ments of that kind, would not the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Boyce,) acting in the capacity of a guardian, representing a people having a oint interest in the land in this Territory, deem it proper and advisable to provide that no person who had subscribed to and practised on the principles of such a re-ligious or ecclesiastical law should have the grant?

Mr. BOYCE replied he would do nothing to recognise such a state of things. But he would ask the gentle-man from Ohio if Congress had the right to say that no Presbyterian should have the privilege of a grant like that proposed in the bill?

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that if the Presbyterian Church in Utah, through a violent fanaticism, should declare, by an ecclesiastical provision, that polygamy or any other crime should exist there, he would say that no person subscribing to or practising it should have any of the public domain. Mr. WALBRIDGE did not propose to discuss the con-

stitutional question involved, but that of morals. If a member of the House should take among his constituents more than one wife, he would not only be met by just condemnation, but be subjected to the law which prescribes a punishment for the offence, and find a residence in the penitentiary.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that the proviso was founded on

ion, even in a collat

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, said that affairs in Utah afforded beautiful specimen of squatter sovereignty, of leaving he people to legislate for themselves.

Mr. BOYCE further argued against the proviso, and rusted Congress would not trample the Constitution un-Mr. LETCHER said that no State in the Union that he

knew of recognised the crime of polygamy as a part of its system. In the Territory of Utah polygamy was neither more nor less than a regularly recognised system, song on abolitionism. He was against striking out the adopted under their ecclesiastical law and recognised in their legislative law. Had they recognised murder, or piracy, or any other species of crime as a system, Congress, in making donations of this kind, could express its lecided and unqualified disapproval of any such system. This was not a question of religion; it was a question of ice; and if these donations should be made it would be

paying a tribute to crime.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, urged the necessity of laying aside the bill under consideration that other measures night be acted upon. He made a motion to that effect and reminded the committee that this week only had peen set aside for Territorial business. Considerable debate ensued, when the motion was

Mr. PERKINS, of New York, then moved that the bill be laid aside to be reported to the House with a recom-mendation that it do not pass; which motion was decided in the affirmative: Ayes 84, noes not counted.

The bill of the House to extend the right of pre-emption

disagreed to.

over unsurveyed lands in Minnesota and for other pur-poses was then taken up; and, after having been explain-ed by Mr. RICE, was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it pass.

The committee then proceeded to consider House bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed a tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota belonging to the half-breeds or mixed bloods of the Da-cotah or Sioux nation of Indians and for other purposes. Mr. WRIGHT, of Mississippi, explained the bill, when was laid aside to be reported to the House with a re-

ommendation that it pass; as was also The bill of the House appropriating \$20,000 for continuing the road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburgh, in

Oregon.

The bill of the House to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue river In-dian war was next considered, and, having been explained by Mr. LANE, of Oregon, was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it pass.

The following bills of the House were then taken up,

read, and laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation A bill appropriating \$25,000 for the construction of a military road in the Territory of Utah. A bill for the payment of the civil officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico while under military gov-

ernment, with an amendment.

A bill to refund to the Territory of Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hos-The committee then proceeded to consider Senate bill to establish the office of Surveyor General of New Mexi-

co, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes. Mr. HENN moved, as a substitute for the bill, the bill of the House on the same subjects heretofore acted on by the committee and laid aside to be reported with a favor

able recommendation : which was agreed to. And the bill, as thus amended, was laid aside to be re ported to the House with a recommendation that it pass. OREGON.

The next bill taken up was the bill of the House to enable the people of Oregon Territory to form a Constitu-tion and State Government, and for the admission of such

State into the Union.

Mr. SEWARD moved to amend the section which reads, that from and after the admission of the State of Oregon into the Union in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the State of Oregon as elsewhere in the United States," by adding after the words "United States" the words "except the eighth

The following House bills having been adversely report- | section of the act commonly known as the Missouri com-

Mr. KERR suggested to the gentleman from Georgis that the Wilmot proviso was in force in Oregon. Mr. SEWARD replied that he was aware of that, but desired to make the bill conform to the Nebraska bill.

Mr. KERR said that Congress expressly refused to ex-tend the Missouri compromise over that Territory, but applied the Wilmot provise to it.

Mr. SEWARD said that he would withdraw his amend-

ment, as it might give rise to discussion. [Laughter.]

A brief debate then took place as to the details of the bill, in the course of which Mr. LANE stated it as his belief that the population of Oregon was now some sixty or sixty-five thousand. Mr. SEWARD gave notice that he should, at the pro-

per time, move the following as an additional section to the bill : Sec. 8. And be it further enaded, That all restriction against the admission of slavery into said Territory be and the same are hereby removed, it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to establish or prohibit slavery, but

the people, when they adopt their Constitution, shall be free to regulate their own domestic institutions. The committee then rose. Mr. KERR moved that when the House adjourn to-day t adjourn to meet on Monday next; upon which motio no quorum voted : Yeas 59, nays 54.

### SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

The House then adjourned.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER Spiritual Manifestations, in a Letter from the Count de Gasparin.

The writer of "To Daimonion" has recently received the following letter from the Count de GASPARIN. The Count is a noble, intelligent, and pious friend of religious liberty; and as such has for years past been ready to use his influence in France, Greece, and in the Turkish possessions. He is well known in this country for his writings in the "Archives du Christianisme." He has lately been publishing communications in French journals and magazines on the "Esprits Frappeurs," or Spirit Rappers. From a pleasant acquaintance, formed as a travelling companion in Egypt, the writer was led to send him his book. The following is the Count's reply.

### [TRANSLATION.]

GENEVA, APRIL 8, 1854. DEAR SIR AND HONORED BROTHER: I was very happy and grateful for the precious mark of remembrance which you have given me in sending me your remarkable work. Different circumstances have prevented me from reading it as promptly as I could have wished; but after tha reading is now completed I recognise with much joy that our views on the important subject which you have treated agree perfectly in the main. Like you I am convinced of the reality of the phenomena and of their character as entirely natural. When your book reached me I was occupied in writing an essay upon that matter, and upon the supernatural in general. Your ideas, your citations, your researches, so interesting, will aid me much in my labor. I ought to say, however, that, upon one or two points, I shall not be able to share your mode of view. Thus, the nervous fluid, to which I attribute as well as you the production of a great number of extraordinary facts, does not seem to me capable of being considered an intermediate between the physical and the moral, but as an agent relatively physical which our will governs.

But, above all, I avow to you that I should be far from allying myself to your respect for the philosophers of an-tiquity. I believe that they were deceived purely and entirely who have believed in divinations and sorceries. It is impossible for me to discover among them, despite your ingenious and generous interpretations, the proposition of an agent which is natural, and of effects which are natural; the proposition, indeed, which we make, both of us.

But apart from these two exceptions,\* which I allow myself to make with that freedom which you have invited, I know not how to tell you how true, safe, and remarkable I find your book. You have been able to take a position which very few men adopt against the denial of facts that are certain and the foolish belief in prodigies and spirits.

I thank you for having afforded me this occasion of taking you again by the hand, although it is from afar this time. Believe, dear sir and brother, in my regards, lively, peculiar, and devoted in our Lord.

\*As to the first of these exceptions, the writer of "To Daimonian" merely suggests a possible explanation, constantly avowing it to be nothing more; and he suggests it purely on the ground of Herschel's principle, that "the detection of a possible cause by the comparison of assembled cases must lead to one of two things—either, first, the detection of a real cause and of its manner of acting, so as to furnish a complete explanation of the facts; or, secondly, the establishment of an abstract law of nature, pointing out two phenomena of a general kind as invariably connected."—Herschel's Prelim Disc. on the Stud. of Nat. Phil. § 162. As to the second it is sufficient to suggest the charitable conclusion, the manifest truth, that it is more difficult for a Republi and Protestant European to divest himself of prejudice against the "Fathers" than for an American who is not personally

subject to the trammels of hoary dynastics and dogmatics. WAR IN EUROPE.—We have just published a beau-VV tiful new Map of the War District, showing almost the entire continent of Europe, with sections of Asia and Afriover the question, as in conflict with the provisions of the ca, adapted to the wants of a million of people who are now looking on with intense interest at the movements of the bellligerents. Price, mounted on rollers and varnished, 75 cents. In muslin covers, with gilt title, 50 cents; in sheets 374 cents A copy, in muslin cover, will be sent to any part of the United

States on receipt, post-paid, of 60 cents. Address ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING, 156 William street, New York.
Agents supplied on liberal terms. may 6—w2t may 6-w2t

THE ATTENTION OF TEACHERS is requested to the new and improved edition of Grimshaw's Pictorial United States.—This History is continued to the end of the Mexican War; questions are placed at the foot of the page and dates on the margin; a copious index is added, enabling the teacher or student to refer with ease to any period in the History. It is printed on good paper and in clear and large type. The style has always been acknowledged to be pure, elegant, and correct. On this account it is a valuable text-book to place in the hands of a pupil who is desirous of learning to speak and write with elegance and propriets. of learning to speak and write with elegance and propriety. This History may be used with advantage as a reading book as the punctuation has been carefully marked.

AL50-Grimshaw's England, with Questions and Key. France, Napoleon, Rome, Do Greece,

Do Etymological Dictionary, giving copious definitions, and the Latin, Greek, and French primitives.

Published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., No. 14 N. Fourth street, Philadelphia, and for sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union. ap 15-w6w On the Equity side of the Circuit Court of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, 28th April, 1854.

Richard T. Larrimore, Administrator of Mary Ann Quin;

The heirs at law of the said Mary Ann Quin. The heirs at law of the said Mary Ann Quin.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of the real estate of which the said Mary Ann Quin died seised to reimburse the complainant for certain expenses incurred by him as her administrator, and the amount of her debts paid by him in his aforesaid capacity, and also for the benefit of any other creditors of said deceased. The bill states that a certain Frances Quin, late of Queen Ann's county Muryland, died in the year 1845 selsed of a house and lot in Centreville, in said county and State; that said Frances had at one time two children, to wit, the said Mary Ann and a certain Arthur F. Quin; that the said Arthur left the State of Maryland in or about the year 1835, and was last heard from in or about the year 1838, when he was residing in New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and that at that time he wa and had always been unmarried; that the said Mary Ann died in the year 1853 intestate, unmarried and without issue, and leaving no personal estate; that the said Richard T. Lar rimore was duly appointed administrator of the said Mary Ann by the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, Mary-land, shortly after her death, and could find no assets to administer; that he incurred liabilities for the costs of adm tration and other expenses, and particularly by payment of an account for medical services, which he prays to be reim-bursed by the sale of the real estate of the said Mary Ann Quin, for which purpose, and for the payment of all other debts of the said Mary Ann Quin, the said real estate is liable to be sold; that said last named account amounts to \$37.00 principal; that if the said Arthur F. Quin, or any lineal de seendant from him, was living at the time of the death of the said Mary Ann, such person would be her heir at law, but if not, then the said Richard T. Larrimore, Thomas F. Larrimore, Anna M. Bryan, formerly Larrimore and wife of William Bryan; Elizabeth Ford, formerly Larrimore and wife of Wm. J. Ford, and Sarah Harris, formerly Larrimore and wite of Robert Harris, all of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, and John N. Larrimore, a non-resident of Maryland and supposed to be a resident of Illinois, are her heirs at law, they being children of Robert Larrimore, grandfather of said Mary Ann Quin on the part of her mother Frances Quin, who were liv-ing at the time of the death of the said Mary Ann. It is the caupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Washington, D. C., once in each of four successive weeks before the first day of July, give notice to the said Arthur J. Quin, or any lineal descendant of the said Arthur, and to the said John N. Larrimore, and to all others who are or may claim to be heirs at law of the said Mary Ann Quin, of the subtance and chiest of this bill, and warn them to any of the substance and object of this bill, and warn them to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first Monday of November next, to answer the premises and show Monday of November next, to allow the decree ought not to pass as cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as JOHN PA MER, prayed. Clerk of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 27. Messrs. Editors: In Lieut. Maur's description of the whale he made some remarks on a fish of the above

THE KILLER WHALE.

species called the killer. This fish is described in "Porter's Journal of a Cruise in the Pacific." This fish is so well known to the old salts of the whaling trade and Pacific cruisers that I have always thought it equally well known to the scientific. Having on more than one occasion been an eye-witness of the attacks of this fish on the whale. I will attempt a description of it. The killer is the wolf of the ocean, and hunts in packs,

and their tall dorsal fin can be constantly seen above the

water. This fish has always as a companion, but swimming deeper, the sword-fish, and now and then can be seen the shark. On sighting their prey, which the killer seesat a great distance, the pack gives chase; the unconscious whale is slowly moving near the surface, and occasionally spouting, as it were in sport, jets of water above him. But he now suddenly sees the "sea-wolf" near him. Instinct at once teaches him that on the surface he cannot be safe, and, taking in a long breath, he flukes; that is, be safe, and, taking in a long breath, he liukes; that is, dives. But there has been another enemy watching him from the depths below, the "sword-fish," which now darts at him with the velocity of lightning and perforates the whale beneath with his long and spear-like nose. This sends him at once to the surface; here he again meets with his enemy, the "killer;" but as yet they are afraid to approach him. The whale now begins to see the extent of his danger, and for a time merely lashes the water with his ponderous fluke. He soon tires of this, and remains for a short time at rest; the pack now approach him, and he seeks safety in flight. But what can he do? The poor whale has a hump on his back and steers unsteadily, while the killer's tall and stiff fin stea-dies him on his course. Nearer and nearer approaches the pack to their victim; again he takes a long dives. The sword-fish has steadily kept him in view; he too has a tall fin and long sleuder propelling tail; and while it is an effort to the whale to increase his speed, it is but play to the sword-fish, which again darts and per-forates his prey, and sends the wounded whale again to the surface. The race again commences, but this time with diminished speed, the killers having separated to watch the rise of the whale, who, finding his enemies in every direction, courses in a circle, and again makes a third, and sometimes a fourth, attempt to escape by diving, but is always met by the terrible spike of the sword-fish. He at last, weak, exhausted, and dispirited, returns to the surface, where he again attempts escape by flight. Streams of blood mark his course; his enemies still follow steadily after him, until he stops and begins to lash and make the ocean foam around him; but now large streams of his life-blood are pouring cut, and he is only increasing his weakness by the exertion, and merely lashing amidst his own gore. Tired, exhausted, and faint, he rolls over. The deep red streaks of blood flowing from large orifices in his white belly can now be distinctly

seen. The hungry pack now close, and one more bold than the rest seizes him near the throat and tears away the white skin and fat; he opens his mouth and bellows with pain. This is generally the signal for a combined attack. His tongue is seized and torn from his mouth; so are his eyes. The sword-fish now rises to the surfac and his tall spar-like protuberance is seen projecting over the body of the whale; the sharks also close in and feed on the fat rejected by the killers. In this state the whale makes a few dying struggles. The feast now commences and continues until the fat and sufficient flesh is stripped off to cause the carcase to become too heavy to float on the surface and sinks. The shark is left to enjoy his few streaks of fat, while the killer pack, accompanied by their companion, the sword-fish, rove again the broad ocean to seek another leviathan of the great deep.
W. D. PORTER, U. S. Navy.

Messrs. EDITORS: Under this heading a writer in the National Intelligencer of the 20th of April has given the genealogy of the Corbin family in England, from which the Corbins of Virginia are lineal descendants. But he has fallen into several errors in his account of the Corbins of Virginia.

"THE JENNINGS ESTATE."

Henry Corbin settled in the parish of Stratton-Major, King and Queen county, about the year 1650, or earlier. Col. Richard Lee, of Strafford Langton, in the county of Essex, England, was a burgess of York, Virginia, in 1647; and in 1659 he settled at Stratford, in Westmoreland county. His second son, Richard Lee, married the eldest daughter of Henry Corbin, and was the father of Col. Thomas Lee, who was the father of Richard Henry

Lee. &c. Thomas Corbin, one of the sons of Henry Corbin, died without children. Gawin Corbin, the other son of Henry Corbin, married

a daughter of William Bassett, Esq., and left three sons and four daughters, viz: Richard Corbin, of Laneville; John Corbin, Gawin Corbin, Mrs. Jenny Bushrod, Mrs. Joanna Tucker, Mrs. Alice Needles, and Mrs. Allerton. Richard Corbin, of Laneville, matried Miss Betty Tay-loe, a daughter of Col. John Tayloe, and Carter Braxton married his oldest daughter. Gawin Corbin, the third son, married Hannah Lee, daughter of Col. Thomas Lee,

and sister of Richard Henry Lee. He left an only child, Martha Corbin, who married Mr. George Turberville. berville and Richard Lee Turberville, the father of the present Mrs. C. C. Stuart, of Chantilly, Fairfax county. Gawin Corbin Turberville left an only daughter, Mary, who married Wm. F. Taliaferro, of Peckatone, Westmore-

The writer has in his possession several pieces of plate. on which are the blended arms of the Corbins, Lees, and Turbervilles, on one escutcheon: the Corbin arms, three crows passant, (corvus;) the Lee arms, a lion rampant, (leo ;) and the Turberville arms, a tower, from the French. Tour-de-ville. But he can trace no connexion with the Jennings family, except that Gawin Corbin owned lands in Prince William, which came to him by "conveyance

and descent" from Edmund Jennings, Esq. Edmund Jennings was once President of the Council, and was succeeded by Robert Carter, who was the last President of the King's Council in Virginia.

# THE JENNINGS ESTATE, AGAIN.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

An article in a recent number of your paper, and many other kindred communications on the subject of the Jennings estate which have appeared in the newspapers from time to time, have induced me to solicit your kindness to publish in your paper this short article. To one who has been observant of passing events on this subject, and to one who possesses some knowledge of the genealogy of the Jennings family, and other circumstances connected with the subject, the design of these articles is obvious. Their design, for the most part, is to deceive and mislead the unwary and unsuspecting heirs to this immense estate; to discourage them, and cause them to abandon or withdraw their pecuniary aid from any enterprise to ob-tain their rights. Some of these anonymous writers have pretended that this estate has long since been distribued, and that it is not now in abeyance; some say it belongs to some certain family; and others say it has been decided that some other individuals inherit it, and so on. Now, it is a fact that no decision has ever been had in the case, and consequently the estate has never been inherited by or awarded to any individual or set of individuals. One notice purports that a family of Corbins will obtain the estate, as the intestate willed his estate to his wife, who was a Corbin, and she left no children; and another purports that a Mr. Corbin married a Miss Jennings. Now, in relation to the first of these statements, the intestate, William Jennings, never had a wife; and, in relation to the second, it is not probable that the descendants of this one Miss Jennings would inherit the estate to the exclusion of all others, when it is well known that said William Jennings, who died leaving this im-mense estate, made no will. The facts in these anonymous notices being at fault, so are their conclusions; and I would advise all who are concerned in the premises that the ostensibly friendly warnings of most of these anonymous writers should be but little regarded, especially when they tend to advance the interests of those who are known to have paid \$100,000 to a solicitor to procure the dismissal of a suit brought for the recovery of this property; and when it is further known that the thus paid went into the pocket of the lawyer and not the client who instituted the suit.

All newpapers friendly to the cause of justice and opposed to imposition are respectfully and earnestly re-quested to copy the above article.

A JENNINGS. ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, (VA.) APRIL 28, 1854.

WHAT CONSTITUTES BAGGAGE ?-A decision was delivred by Judge Thompson, of the Marine Court of New York city, last week, of importance to hotel-keepers and travellers relative to the liability of the former for lost baggage. The question as to what constitutes the perbaggage. The question as to what constitutes the per-sonal baggage of a traveller was entered into at length by the judge. Gold snuff-boxes and opera-glasses are excluded, while a bible and prayer book, and a gold let-ter-seal, valued at fifteen dollars, are allowed. Judgment was rendered for the full amount claimed, except the snuff-box and opera-glass.